

McGill Daily

VOL. VII, No. 108.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

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McGILL MEETS SHAMS. TO-NIGHT AT VIC. RINK

Return Game With Irishmen, 9 to 10 p.m.

LOYOLA vs. LAVAL.

One of the Best Series of Games Staged in City League.

Owing to the Fuel Controller's order regarding the closing of places of amusement, the usual order of the City League games has been changed, with the result that a series will be played to-night. The fixtures on this occasion should prove of unusual interest. Each game promises to be one which will be closely contested, as the various opposing teams are evenly matched.

It is difficult to prophesy which of the clashes will be the feature of the evening. The Loyola-Laval game should be fast and close, but the McGill-Shamrock promises to be equally interesting. The wearers of the green will undoubtedly put up a stiff argument for the honours to-night. They have been exhibiting a fine brand of hockey recently, and will require a great deal of beating. On the other hand, the McGill aggregation will be a strong opposition, in view of the fact that being tied with Loyola for first place in the League standing a great deal depends on their winning this game. The last game of this evening's series, the National-Vickers fixture, should be far from lacking in interest, as the two teams are about on a par as far as playing ability is concerned. On the whole, to-night's series should prove of unusual interest in all its phases. The teams will line up as follows:

Loyola.	Goal.	Laval.
Hough	Defence.	Chabot
Clement	Courchesne	Lonergan
Mowat	Centre.	Laurendeau
Magee	Right Wing.	R. Courchesne
Slater	Left Wing.	Masson
Trihey	Spares.	Dufresne
McDonald	Dionne	L. Clement
L. Clement	Plouffe	

8 to 9 p.m.

McGill.	Goal.	Shamrock.
Dooner	Defence.	Routledge
Cully	Shirley	Hughes
Behan	Centre.	Holland
Rooney	Right Wing.	Dineen
Gallery	Left Wing.	King
Anderson	Spares.	McCallum
Whitcomb	Allan	Rothschild
Ross	Pierce	Lyons
Beach	Davidson	

10 to 11 p.m.

National.	Goal.	Can. Vickers.
Taylor	Defence.	Seguin
Brunet	Swan	Boiselle
Brisebois	Centre.	Ryan
Lavallee	Right Wing.	Parker
Dandurand	Left Wing.	Rochon
Duclos	Spares.	Wattie
Godel	Roche	Bleau
	J. Ryan	

PROVISIONS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The central branch of the Great War Veterans' Association has decided to use force, if necessary, to expel enemy aliens from munition factories. This action is caused, it is alleged, by the critical position many returned soldiers find themselves in by being unable to obtain work, while large numbers of men of enemy nations are given steady employment at high wages.

A resolution passed by this body of returned men, to remove what they consider an injustice to those who have fought in Canada's defense, is formulated in the following words: "That committees be formed at once to approach any employer of labor in Toronto found employing Germans or Austrians on munitions, and to ask for the removal of same. If this is refused, direct action will be taken to expel such enemy aliens by force."

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

5.15 p.m.—Regular Gym. Classes.
6.45 p.m.—Arts Basketball practice.
8.00 p.m.—"A" Certificate Drill at Drill Hall.
9.00 p.m.—McGill vs. Shamrocks, at Victoria Rink.
9.00 p.m.—Arts '20 vs. Arts '21, on Campus Rink.

COMING.

Feb. 22.—American Club meeting in Union, 8 p.m.
Feb. 22.—Meeting of the Medical Society at 8.15 p.m., in New Medical Building.
Feb. 22.—Meeting of the Physical Society in Macdonald Physics Building, 5 p.m.
Feb. 22.—Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. Skating Party.
Feb. 23.—Arts vs. Medicine at Basketball, 7 to 8.
Feb. 23.—"A" Certificate Class Drill at Drill Hall.
Feb. 27.—Coronation of King Cook III.
Feb. 28.—Y.W.C.A. meeting.
Mar. 15-16.—Patriotic Gym. Demonstration at R. V. C.

ARTS UNDERGRAD. WILL HOLD ANOTHER SMOKER

Smoker and Supper, With Good Programme, in Near Future.

A special meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society was held yesterday noon in Room 5 of the Arts Building. The special business to be considered was whether the Society should stage a Smoker and Supper, or an ordinary Smoker, as a final activity before the present executive finishes its regular term of office. It had been decided at the previous regular February meeting that a Smoker would be held, but owing to the fact that more reasonable estimates had been obtained from various caterers, the Executive decided to bring the question up for discussion again. At the former meeting it was decided to hold an ordinary Smoker, but yesterday it was decided unanimously that a Smoker and Supper would be held, probably during the first week of March. The first Smoker and Supper known to have been held at McGill was given last year by the Arts Undergraduate Society, as a substitute for the annual dinner, which was the custom before the war. It was thought at the time that a formal dinner down-town was not the most desirable form of social function to have under war conditions. The suggestion of Mr. V. S. Green, who was later elected as President of the Society, was therefore adopted, and the first Smoker and Supper was held in the Union last March. The affair proved a great success from every point of view. It consisted in an ordinary Smoker held in the big lounge room upstairs. The programme was made rather shorter than is usually the case, and was confined to entertainment of the

(Continued on Page 4.)

TO THE STUDENTS OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen:

On Wednesday next, Feb. 27th, the Class of Medicine '21 will present the Coronation of King Cook III. His Royal Highness will be crowned Maharajah of Kootch Behar. This year, special efforts are being put forth to make this event the outstanding one of the session. The old traditional character of the ceremony will be thoroughly maintained. Original songs, and dances, weird and mysterious performances will mark the occasion. The scenery and costumes will be exceptionally good. At the request of a large number of students, we are extending the privilege of attending this function to all students of the University. On behalf of the Class of Medicine '21,
P. HEINBECKER,
President.
H. R. COODER,
Manager of Celebration.

MEETING OF HIST. CLUB LAST NIGHT

Wonderful Growth of the South American Republic.

ARGENTINA.

Wonderful Agricultural Resources—Trade With U. S. and Europe in Future.

A meeting of the Historical Club was held last night in Strathcona Hall, when a paper was read by Mr. Brady on Argentina. The reply was read by Mr. J. Ritchie. The meeting was well attended, but Dr. Fryer was unable to be present. It was announced last night that the Society would hold a formal dinner at the University Club as a final activity for the season. Owing to the particular interest attached to the subject, we print the paper verbatim:

Argentina, Its History and Economic Value.

The Argentine Republic seems so different from all the other Spanish-American countries that it may almost be classed by itself. Its climate, its vast fertile plains, its agricultural and pastoral possibilities, remind one more of the Mississippi Valley than any other part of the world. Furthermore, there is no country in the great South American Continent that can compare with Argentina in quality of population. Peru, Bolivia, and the other Andean republics are handicapped by the preponderance of native Indian stock. Brazil has too many negroes and too few Europeans in proportion to her size and extent. Argentina alone has a very small percentage of the so-called "backward races of mankind," and a very large percentage of virile European stock. This, in addition to her climate, her soil, and the ease with which her systems of transportation are extended, gives her a tremendous advantage. No other country in the world to-day is more likely to make greater advance in the next 25 years than Argentina. Since the war began her foodstuffs have been exported in ever-increasing quantities to supply the huge armies of the Allies. As a formidable business rival of both the United States and Canada, she is certainly worthy of our attention in these times.

Before entering into a consideration of her economic features, let us take time to glance at the physical aspect of this interesting Republic as well as following the more important events of her history. Argentina is the second largest political division in South America, and it also ranks second in population, the area being a little over one million square miles, and the population between 8 and 9 million. Thus it contains a somewhat larger number of people than Canada, with less than one-third of our land surface. The country may be divided roughly into three great divisions—the mountainous zone and tablelands of the west, extending the full length of the Republic; the great plains of the east, from the Pilcomayo to the Rio Negro; and the desolate, arid steppes of Patagonia. The second of these divisions is by far the most important from the economic point of view. This is the Argentine part of the great plains of the La Plata. In the north this plain is known as the Gran Chaco, most of which has an average elevation of from 600 to 800 feet above sea level, and the greater part of it is wooded, some of it quite heavily. The remainder of the great Argentine plain is the treeless, grassy "pampa," apparently a dead level, but in reality rising gradually from the Atlantic westward toward the Andes. This is broken in its southern and western parts by several ranges of low hills. The greater part of this central plain is drained by the La Plata river system. On the southern margin of the pampas are the Colorado and the Negro, both large, navigable rivers flowing entirely across the Republic from the Andes to the Atlantic.

Although having a great extent of coast-line, Argentina has but few really good harbours. The two most frequented by ocean-going vessels are Buenos Aires and La Plata, both of which have been constructed at great expense to overcome natural disadvantages. Perhaps the best natural harbour they have is that of Bahia Blanca, a large bay of good depth, sheltered by islands, and 534 miles by sea south of Buenos Aires; here the government has built a naval station and post called Puerto Militar, and little dredging is needed to render the harbour accessible to the largest ocean-going vessels. About 100 miles south of Bahia Blanca is the sheltered bay of San Blas, which may become of commercial importance. Further south still are the land-locked bays of San Jose and Nueva—the first as yet unused; on the latter

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

AN IMPORTANT GAME.

To-night's game with Shamrocks is now the most important of the remaining fixtures of the City League series, from the standpoint of the McGill aggregation. As things now stand, McGill and Loyola are tied for first place in the league standing. To-night Loyola will meet Laval, and although the game will undoubtedly be a close one, there is little doubt as to the ultimate issue. Loyola will, unless we are greatly amiss in our calculations, carry off the honours. It is therefore imperative that McGill should defeat the Shamrock aggregation in to-night's clash.

The wearers of the green have been displaying excellent form recently, and the league scoring list shows a substantial lead in their favour. While McGill has an excellent chance of winning this game, they must count on a strenuous opposition from their opponents of to-night. Over-confidence at this stage of the game would be in all probability fatal, and in view of the fact that our team has thus far made such a creditable showing it would indeed be a piece of short-sightedness for our sextette not to put forward their best effort in order to land this evening's game.

INTER-CLASS HOCKEY.

In view of the fact that there has been very little activity thus far in regard to the carrying out of the Inter-class Hockey Schedule, it might be in order to suggest that some immediate action be taken in the matter of completing the schedule. The inactivity which for some time has existed in this connection is due in great measure to the unfavourable weather conditions, but it should be remembered that after a week or so the Campus Rink can not be depended upon. Now that the weather promises to be more favourable the series should be continued immediately.

MEETING OF HISTORICAL CLUB LAST NIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Is Puerto Madryn, the outlet for the Welsh colony of Chubut. Other small harbours on the lower Patagonia coast are not prominent, owing to scarcity of population.

Coming to the history of Argentina, we may divide it into two periods, first, the period of Spanish sovereignty, and secondly, the era of the Republic of Argentina, beginning with 1816, when its independence was assured. The latter is of much greater importance from our point of view.

The Spanish navigator, Juan de Solis, in search of a passage to the Pacific Ocean, was the first European to discover Rio de la Plata, which he did in the year 1516. Four years later the Portuguese seaman, Magellan, entered the mouth of the river in his celebrated voyage around the world, but as soon as he found there was no passage to the west, he left the river without landing. Sebastian Cabot sailed up the river in 1525 and gave it the name it still retains. In 1536 Pedro de Mendoza founded the city of Santa Maria de Buenos Aires. This colony was soon destroyed by the Indians, no permanent settlement being made at that place before 1580.

In the meantime the Spaniards had penetrated into the interior and established settlements in several places, some as far west as the slopes of the Andes. In 1620 Buenos Aires was separated from the authority of the government which had been established at Asuncion, and made the head of a separate province. Thus, in the early part of the 17th century, after the expenditure of many lives and much treasure, the Spaniards were securely established on the plains of the River La Plata, and had planted a number of centres of trade and colonization in the interior. The continual encroachment of the Portuguese at length led the Spanish to take the important step of making Buenos Aires the seat of a viceroyalty, with jurisdiction over the territories of the present Republics of Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina itself. This was in 1776. During the whole period of Spanish occupation the progress of the colony was hampered by the continual bloody wars with the natives, but in spite of these it might have made far better advances had it not been for the unwelcome treatment at the hands of the Spanish government. A change in policy was made, however, in 1778, and the development of the colony's resources was allowed comparatively free.

The wars of the French Revolution, in which Spain was allied with France against Great Britain, interrupted the

growing prosperity of Buenos Aires. In 1806 Gen. Beresford took that city, but before the end of the year the Spaniards re-took the place, and forced the British to surrender. The next year another British force under Gen. Whitelocke tried to regain possession of Buenos Aires, but strenuous preparations had been made for resistance, and after fierce fighting the invaders were compelled to capitulate, having suffered severe losses. The colonists, who had gained these two great successes without any help from the home government, were naturally elated, and began to feel a new sense of self-reliance and confidence in their own resources. The successful defence of Buenos Aires increased the growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the Spanish connection, which was soon to lead to open rebellion.

The establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty at Madrid was the actual cause which brought about the disturbances that were to end in separation. Liniers was made viceroy on the arrival of the news of the crowning of Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain, but as a Frenchman he was distrusted, and was deposed by the followers of Ferdinand VII. The central junta at Seville, acting in the name of Ferdinand, appointed Cisneros to be viceroy in his place. He entered on the duties of his office in July, 1809, and at first he gained popularity by yielding to the urgent appeals of the people, and throwing open the trade of the country to all nations. But his measures soon gave dissatisfaction to the Argentine or Creole party, who had long chafed under the disabilities of Spanish rule, and who now felt themselves no longer bound to be loyal to a country which was in the hands of the French.

On the 25th of May, 1810, a great armed assembly met at Buenos Aires, and a provisional junta was formed to supersede the authority of the viceroy, and carry on the government. The acts of the new government were in the name of Ferdinand VII, but the step taken was a revolutionary one, and the 25th of May has ever since been regarded as the birthday of Argentine independence. The most prominent leader of the junta was its secretary, Mariano Moreno, who, with a number of other patriots, succeeded in raising a considerable force to maintain arms in hand, their nationalist and anti-Spanish doctrines. A fierce struggle between the party of independence and the adherents of Spain spread over the whole country, and was carried on with varying fortune. Chief among the leaders of the revolutionary armies were Manuel Belgrano, and after March, 1812, Gen. Jose de San Martin, who had gained military experi-

NOTICES

ARTS '20, ATTENTION!

To-night, at 9 o'clock, Arts '20 will play Arts '21 at hockey on the Campus Rink. Every member of the team, as well as the whole class, is requested to turn out and support the team to-night.

LOST.

Fountain pen, shaped pocket flash light. Finder please return to the Hall Parter at the Union. G. N. Bel-yea, Med. '19.

REGULAR GYM CLASSES.

The regular gym class will be held as usual to-night, at 5.15 p.m. A large number are urged to be present.

ARTS BASKETBALL PRACTICE.

The Arts basketball team will hold a practice to-night, at 8.45, in the Central Y.M.C.A. Will the following men, and any others who have any knowledge of the game, turn out sharp on time:
Levitt, Knowlton, Hoffer, Dobson, Fitzgerald, McCarthy and Macintosh.

TICKETS FOR DANCE.

Mr. Culyer announces that he has still a limited number of tickets for the High School Dance to-night. Anyone desiring same may obtain them from him at the Union.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the McGill Physical Society will be held in the Macdonald Physics Building, on Friday, Feb. 22, at 5 p.m. The speaker will be Dr. Lynde, who will address the meeting on "Thermal Osmosis." All are cordially invited to be present.

LIT. AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Chester MacNaughton Reading Contest will be held on Tuesday night next, at 8.15, at Strathcona Hall. All those who sent in their applications must be present. The judges are Dean Moyse, Very Rev. Dean Evans, and Mr. W. Chipman, K.C.

All members of the University and their friends are invited to be present.

ence by fighting against the French in the Peninsular War. A state of disorder, almost of anarchy, reigned in the provinces, but on the 25th of March, 1816, a congress of deputies was assembled at Tucuman, who named Don Martin Pueyrredon supreme director, and on the 9th of July the separation of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata was formally proclaimed, and comparative order was re-established in the country; Buenos Aires was declared the seat of government. The jealousy of the provinces, however, against the capital, led to a series of disturbances, and for many years there was almost continual civil war. Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay rose in armed revolt, and finally established themselves as separate republics, whilst the capital city itself was torn with faction and was the scene of many fierce encounters. From 1816 the independence of the Argentine Republic was assured, and success attended the South Americans in their contest with the royal armies. Accordingly we may take this date as marking the end of the old order of things, and the beginning of the new era, the modern Period of Independence.

Inseparably connected with the early days of this second period of Argentine history is the name of San Martin, who shares with Bolivar the title of "Liberator of South America." In 1817 we read of him, with an army of four thousand men, moving to help the Chileans, and gaining a glorious victory over the Spaniards at Chacabuco, not far from Santiago. A year later he won a no less decisive triumph at Malpu, which secured the independence of Chile, and by his victories he also strengthened the position of Pueyrredon and the Government at Buenos Aires.

It was now time for constructive work. A Congress assembled once more at Buenos Aires, and on May 25, 1819, drew up a Federal Constitution on the pattern of the United States of America. At the same time Pueyrredon was glad to resign his difficult position, and General Rondeau succeeded him as Dictator or President. He was incapable, and the system of government by Juntas or Dictators, which had distracted the country for ten years, came to an end, and seemed likely to be succeeded by even worse conditions, for all the "United Provinces" flew back to particularism and anarchy. In 1821, however, things came to a semblance of order under the able and honest Rivadavia. The same year San Martin entered Lima in triumph, and it was necessary to organize the new sovereign states of South America. In 1822 Lord Londonderry declared, on behalf of the English Government, that so large and important a part of the world could not continue without settled relations, and that Spain, since she could exercise no control over her South American Colonies, "either by her councils or by her arms, must sooner or later be prepared to see those relations established by the over-ruling necessity of the case in some other form." Before this the United States had recognized the independence of Argentina, and in 1823 the complicated state of world politics made decisive action necessary. Spain was again in the grip of France, and it was England's object to counteract her influence. Accordingly the French were told that England considered the separation of the colonies from Spain as complete, and in the December of that year the United States put forward the celebrated Monroe Doctrine to serve as a warning to any European Power that

HARVARD'S NEW ATHLETIC POLICY TO BE DISCUSSED

Chief Question is Advisability of Resuming Inter-collegiate Sport.

The future of Harvard varsity athletics is expected to be determined upon at Cambridge this evening when the athletic committee meets to discuss in detail the plans for varsity athletic competition during the coming spring. The following are expected to attend the meeting: Dean L. F. R. Briggs, '75, chairman; Dean H. A. Yeomans, '00; Prof. Dunham Jackson, '08; R. F. Herrick, '90; R. E. Gross, '19, and A. F. Tribble, '19.

The committee is usually composed of nine members, of whom three are from the undergraduate body, three from the faculty, and three from the ranks of the graduates. It is at present depleted to six members, besides F. W. Moore, '93, who will be present as secretary of the Harvard Athletic Association.

Many questions incident to the proposed change in the university's wartime athletic policy will be brought up and discussed this evening. Among these is the question of awarding regular or special insignia to men representing the university in athletic contests in the future, and possibly to those who have played on teams during the past football and hockey season.

It is stated that the chief question to be decided is not that of the formality or informality of sport in the university, but rather of the advisability of resuming intercollegiate games in place of the present policy of meeting only cantonment and school teams.

The question of intercollegiate games has not, until recently, received the support of the authorities of Yale, Princeton and Harvard, but in view of the need of a more general participation in athletics by undergraduates than resulted under the system in force throughout the first half of the college year, they have changed their attitude. The general opinion at the other two universities is now in favour of a renewal of the old type of competition on a less pretentious scale than formerly.

might cherish transatlantic designs.

On January 23, 1825, with the approval of Sir Woodbine Parish, the English Minister, the Federal States assembled and decreed the fundamental law of the Constitution. This date may be said to mark the true commencement of the Republic of Argentina. The Revolution was at an end. Although the battles in her territory were comparatively few, yet Argentina can with truth be said to have had a leading share in the Revolution, for, first of all, as we have seen, she gave to South America that great patriot San Martin, who is called the "George Washington of South America," and, secondly, the victory of Belgrano at Tucuman did much to paralyze loyalist activity in Peru, and finally Buenos Aires was even then regarded as the capital of the continent, on which were fixed the eyes of all South American Revolutionists, and towards which all the plans of European statecraft were directed.

If we imagine that with independence the South American states achieved peace and progress we are greatly mistaken. The period which followed was one of anarchy, alternating with despotism. To quote from W. A. Hirst's book on Argentina, "South America was in every respect most unfortunate. The weakness and misfortunes of Spain followed closely upon the growth of the revolutionary spirit which disturbed the whole world, and though the Continent was for a long time comparatively little affected by it, vigorous intrigues in Europe kept it alive, and when the time was ripe the revolutionists set to work. Equally unfortunate was it that the Revolution took place at a time when unchecked democracy was considered a practicable form of government. Experience has shown that it is beset with difficulties in all States; but where a portion of the people have political instincts and capacity, public affairs may go on without serious disaster. Few people in the world could have been found less suited to direct democratic institutions than the Spanish Creole was at the time of the War of Independence. Little town communities, paternally governed groups of villages, all with complete local self-government and united only by common loyalty to a King or Viceroy—such was the form of government under which the Indo-Spaniards might have lived and prospered; but the constitutions which they attempted to formulate were altogether incongruous under the circumstances. Political theorizing has cost South America very dear."

(To be Concluded.)

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Mr. J. Shaw, '99, addresses Electric Club on "Heavy Electric Traction."

Miss Kaufman addresses Y. W. in Common Room of R.V.C. on "The position of Women in Japan."

Arts '19 and R. V. C. '19 spend enjoyable evening at the Campus Rink.

Annual report of Alberta University published.

Dr. James Eaton Robertson, Med. '95, died suddenly.

R. V. C. NOTES.

As the meeting of the Societe Francaise next Wednesday afternoon is to be the only one held this month, steps have been taken by the executive to make it particularly interesting. It was decided that the ordinary recitation contest should take the form of a "Concours de Sonnets"—that is, each recitation must be a sonnet, a whole sonnet and nothing but a sonnet. It is hoped that there will be a large number of entries from each year, so choose your sonnet now, and hand in the title to the president or secretary before anyone else has a chance to take your particular favourite. Two prizes will be given, one for the members of the First and Second Years, one for the members of the Third and Fourth Years.

A concert will be given by the Boston String Trio on Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 8.30 p.m., in the Ritz-Carlton, in aid of the Montreal Women's Branch of the Navy League. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Arthur Drummond, 448 Sherbrooke Street; phone, U. 1947. The tickets will be sold for \$1 for to-day only, the usual price being \$2.

Yesterday afternoon, from 3 to 4 o'clock, a most enjoyable hour was spent by those who attended the Y. W. meeting. Miss Goodwin, the President, opened with a word of prayer, after which the minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved. Owing to the fact that there was not a quorum present, it was impossible to elect a vice-president. Business being disposed of, Miss Goodwin called upon Miss Helen Nichol to read her report of the Student Volunteer Conference held at East Northfield, Mass., a month ago, and upon Miss Jean Nichol to give an account of the Conference at Muskoka last summer. These reports were extremely interesting, and instructive, and the only regret of those present was that the attendance was so small. In order that other Y. W. members may have the good fortune of having the reports presented to them, the account of the Muskoka Conference is printed below; the other will appear in to-morrow's issue of the Daily:

THE ELGIN HOUSE CONFERENCE.

As most of you know, a student conference has been held at Elgin House, Lake Joseph, Muskoka, for the last eight years. But what, I am sure, many of you do not know, is just exactly what kind of work is done at the conference, and how it benefits the girls who are sent there. The ideal way to find out is to go yourself, but as that is almost impossible for everyone, I shall strive to give you a very imperfect glimpse of how the Conference impressed me.

In the first place, to avoid any misunderstanding as to how I went, my sister and I received a telegram from Mary Taylor asking us to go to Elgin House to represent McGill, and saying that all our expenses would be paid. We gladly accepted, and started at once for Muskoka, arriving there on Thursday afternoon, June 21st.

Elgin House is one of the most attractive places in all the Muskoka lakes. Its wide stretch of lawns, its woody nooks, its delightful walks and wide outlook over Lake Joseph at once suggest all the charms of that peculiarly beautiful country. When we joined the group on the lawn that first day, the familiar sound of the McGill yell met our ears, which somewhat astonished us, but we found it was for Dr. Pidgeon, an old McGill man, who was one of the speakers at the Conference.

Now I shall describe a typical day at the Conference, for there was a definite programme planned. If you were very energetic you could rise at an early hour and have a refreshing swim, but it had to be hurried, for breakfast was served at a quarter to eight, and was betide the later-comer for a regular oration greeted you on entering. The tables seated 8 or 10 people, and every two days a general change was made so that everyone soon became acquainted. After breakfast Bible study was held for an hour. There were three courses which one could take—"The Christian Message of Salvation," conducted by Prof. Kilpatrick; the Gospel according to St. John, by Dr. Pidgeon; the Parables of Christ, by Prof. Hooke, of Victoria College, Toronto. This was one of the most enjoyable and helpful hours of the day, for we all gathered round our respective leaders in a shady nook, while they pointed the way to a larger vision, and showed us new truths. After Bible study we all gathered in the little chapel on a knoll overlooking the lake, where for half an hour everyone united in prayer. Then we parted to go to our different study classes, which were: "The Growth of the Christian Church," Prof. Hooke; "The Spirit of Japan," Rev. Mr. Norman, and "India," Mr. Lyons. These talks gave us a new insight into conditions in foreign lands, and showed us how we might help to alleviate those conditions, even though we remained at home. For half an hour now the various delegations met together to discuss the questions brought up in the Technical Sessions. As we were such a small delegation we went each day

(Continued on Page 3.)

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TENNIS MATCH WITH CANADA PROBABLE.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — It is probable that an international lawn tennis match between Canadian and United States teams may be arranged for the coming summer, according to F. B. Alexander, a member of the team from the United States which took part in exhibition matches in Montreal recently. Mr. Alexander states that the advent of the United States players proved such a success that the feasibility of an international contest was discussed by players of both countries. Many of Canada's best players are in France at present, but there are sufficient veterans of the game remaining to form a fine Dominion team.

The United States players, after finishing the exhibition matches, played with a number of the Canadians, and are very liberal in their praise of their opponents' skill and endurance. Mr. Alexander was particularly impressed with the playing of Gordon Cushing, a devotee of the game but four years. Cushing, Mr. Alexander declares, possesses the most powerful forehand drive he has ever encountered.

Some of the other Canadians who played against the United States players were A. J. Vesey, Angus Castles and Harold Grier, president of the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club. The Montreal Club has dirt indoor courts, and Alexander says he found them much better than the boards on which most of the indoor matches in this country are played.

Cushing and Vesey played a doubles match against Alexander and F. A. Throckmorton, and almost defeated the winners of the national patriotic doubles at Boston last summer. The Canadians led at 5-3, but Throckmorton and Alexander hit their stride at this point and took the match at 7-5.

F. B. Alexander, who probably has had a wider tennis experience on foreign soil than any other player in the United States, was enthusiastic over the reception accorded the American players in Canada. "Never in my experience," he said, "have I witnessed greater enthusiasm when competing outside the United States. The American players were treated with the greatest distinction, and fairly had to sneak across the border to break away from their Dominion entertainers."

COLLOQUIUM HEARS PAPER ON CELLULOSE

Estimation of Cellulose in Wood Reviewed.

DIFFERENT METHODS DISCUSSED.

R. W. Hovey, of the Forest Products Laboratories, Was the Speaker.

The speaker at yesterday's Chemical Colloquium was R. W. Hovey, of the Forest Products Laboratory of Canada. He reviewed an interesting paper on "The Estimation of Cellulose in Wood."

The method used in the experiments reported on is known as the Cross and Bevin chlorination method, which was somewhat modified to comply with Canadian conditions. The methods which had previously been used consisted chiefly in removing all the substances present in wood except the cellulose, and this method was found unsatisfactory, because when reagents of sufficient strength to remove the remaining substances are applied, the cellulose itself is affected. In the Cross-Bevin method chlorination of the lignin groups takes place.

The speaker described in some detail the methods used in the Montreal laboratory to prepare the wood, and the apparatus used in the subsequent operations.

After preparation the wood is hydrazined for some time in a mixture of glycerine and active acid. After drying carefully the sample is chlorinated in apparatus specially devised for the purpose. The chlorination is accomplished in four periods, the total time of immersion in the gas being one hour. The first period lasts for 24 minutes, the second and third for 15 minutes, and the final one 10 minutes. Between these periods the sample of wood is treated with sodium sulphite. After drying the final weighing can be made.

The percentage of cellulose may be calculated directly from this final

weight, because water and all volatile resins have been removed in a preliminary heating at 105 deg. C., and the remainder of the wood, i.e., lignin, tannin and resins can be accounted for by the chemical reactions in the chlorination process.

The percentage of cellulose in different woods varies according to the species of tree, and the condition of growth of the tree. The presence of fungus growth changes the cellulose percentage, and in the same tree the specimens taken from the heart-wood have a different cellulose content from those taken nearer the circumference.

After the close of the address the speaker answered a few questions by the audience, and the meeting adjourned.

R. V. C. NOTES.

(Continued from Page 2.)

to a different meeting. The delegations varied in number from twenty and fifteen girls from the Toronto Colleges to two girls from several of the colleges further east.

Perhaps the most interesting period of the day was the one which followed. The delegates gathered together under the leadership of Miss Wrong, of University College, Toronto. Questions such as these were discussed: "What is the attitude of Canadian Women Students towards the Bible?" "How far does life in College conform to Christian standards?" "What Christian social service is open to College women to-day?" It may have seemed to those who took part that no definite conclusion was reached regarding these questions, but at least they caused us to think more about matters which we had either overlooked or taken for granted.

For an hour after dinner we were free to do as you pleased, and then the various sports planned for the afternoon began. The Recreation Committee fulfilled their duty well for the amusements were varied and delightful. There was a motor-boat trip up through Lake Rosseau to Shadow River, where we landed, and refreshed ourselves before the return trip. Then one afternoon was spent in land-sports, and another in water-sports. Queen's gave a picnic. There was a basketball match, and a children's tea-party finished the list.

Every evening at eight o'clock a service was held, conducted by different leaders. A huge pine bonfire was built on the shore, and the delegates gathered round, those who had boats or canoes, collected in the bay, and the others sat on the banks. After some familiar and favourite hymns were sung, the speaker gave us his message, which was always helpful and inspiring. I am sorry that I cannot bring some of their messages to you for they often helped to settle some troublesome question. After a short prayer the delegates dispersed, some going for a short paddle before retiring; while others sang hymns round the bonfire until the glowing embers faded to ashes. Sometimes the weather was not so propitious, and then the evening meetings were held in the chapel, after which one of the missionaries from Japan, China or India would give us an interesting talk about their work. This latter fact reminds me of the informal chats that we all had with Mrs. Lyons, from India. She inspired us more than anyone with a longing to go to the foreign field, with a particular desire for India as location, for she portrayed so delightfully the many amusing and pathetic incidents which had befallen her.

The day was now almost over, for lights were put out at half-past ten, and usually one barely had time to get safely ensconced in bed before enforced darkness descended.

As was this day, so were they all, except that each brought something more to the store of helpful knowledge. So passed those ten wonderful days, days of contact with secretaries from all parts of the world, with students from almost every college in the country. Ten days of such intercourse did a great deal for everyone in broadening our outlook and extending our horizon. The Y.W.C.A., which brought us together, stands for all that is highest and best in womanhood, and exists to help us to be the very best that God meant us to be in every part of our life. The inspiration and vision that comes to us all from coming apart for a little while into God's great out-of-doors to consider our responsibilities in the advancement of the Kingdom of God are something that linger in our lives long after more prosaic details have faded from our memories.

Now I should like to urge that a special effort be made that at least four girls should go from McGill to the Conference this summer in order that we may take full advantage of the inspiration and vision that are offered to us. It may seem that it does not practically benefit the College Y. W., to have a member sent, but I am sure that if a small group of girls, preferably the Cabinet for the ensuing year, was to go, that they would all catch the same vision and share the same convictions, and that the results would be impressed on the whole Association.

ARENA MAY BE REBUILT.

At a meeting of the directors of the old Arena Co., held last Tuesday night, the rebuilding of the rink was discussed at some length. The total insurance of \$50,000 has been granted by the Underwriters, but it would probably cost \$200,000 to rebuild the structure. One company that submitted an estimate, guaranteed to have the building ready for the hockey season next winter. Should a new building be erected it will probably be somewhat larger than the first one, as all the ground was not formerly made use of.

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BASEBALLS.

Fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty baseballs have been ordered by the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. for use by the boys in France. This is probably the largest contract ever let for baseballs, and comes from the popularity of the sport among the soldiers. The game has taken a hold on the French, and it seems likely that it will become as popular there as it has in Cuba since it was introduced into that country by our soldiers.

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JEST TALK

—By Jello

SELFISHNESS.

First Co-ed (in the crush at the parade)—Mercy! What a dreadful crowd. I wish now I'd stayed at home, don't you?

Second Co-ed: Certainly not; but I wish to goodness those others had.

One: These artists' models haven't very good reputations.
The Other: Yes, but they're seldom as bad as they're painted.

History Prof: When did Cromwell die?
Bright Frosh: I dunno; I didn't even know he was sick.

As a matter of protection, it is necessary to state that the following was contributed:

"We were discussing the Freshettes," said the Soph.

"Just as we were," said the Prof.

"They are as bad as ever," bewailed the Soph.

"How do you mean?" inquired the Prof.

"In looks, how else?" replied the Soph.

"I was sure you meant scholarship," said the Prof.

PROMISING.

"Well, is your son making much progress in poetry?"

"Oh, yes. When he recites one of his poems now, people ask: 'Who is it by?' but when he first started, everybody knew at once it was one of his."

NO USE.

Ethel: Does Bill talk while he's playing hockey?

May: Yes; but most of his conversation is confined to persons I have been taught to hold sacred.

PERSONAL.

All right, Mary: under the arc-lamp at 8.30 o'clock to-night.

SWEET SOLACE.

Serious-minded Husband: If I should pass away, dearie, would you shed tears for me?

Wife (ex-emotional actress): Well, I'm a bit out of practice, pal, but I guess I'd come across with a pint or two!

ARTS '21 AT THE THEATRE.

Perhaps the first McGill yell ever heard in an east end theatre, was given yesterday afternoon in the Theatre National Francais.

It so happened that there was a three-day run of a French play, "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," which is being studied by the First Year Arts students, and quite a number of men from Arts '21 were on hand to get a clear idea of the play from the stage.

The management, no doubt flattered by the honour of having a representative body of college men witness their efforts, thought they would reciprocate, and reserved, at a very late hour, the whole of the first row, orchestra, while late comers were scattered as near the stage as possible. One group was fortunate enough to get a box.

The building itself is not very impressive, and the acoustics are very poor. The only time that anything could be heard audibly at the back of the theatre was when the McGill yell was given. The ground floor and balcony were well filled with an orderly and appreciative audience. A rather curious incident occurred when one of the Freshmen, coming down the aisle to enter his seat, stumbled over a heavy iron pipe to which a long fire hose was attached. But he felt quite safe again when he picked himself up and read *Asbestos* written over the curtain.

On a whole the play was very well rendered, and no doubt proved of benefit to those students who witnessed it. The gay, frivolous, and innocent character of Suzanne, charmingly portrayed by Mme. Guerande, will always be remembered by its originality. The action of the play centres itself around the artificial polish one had to assume on entering a chateau of the Rambouillet variety. Formality was allowed to go unrestrained so far, as to make one forget that there is an emotional side to human nature. But this play shows that away from the "salon" and its rigid formality, people remain human and do not hesitate to show it. As a result there is a pleasant intermingling of comedy and pathos with the necessary happy ending. The love element is very strong, (yes, very, or it would not "take" with a French audience). The inevitable "Paul" (Raymond) is in the capable hands of M. Beaman, of New York, while Mme. Dambinne, knows just how to put those finishing touches to a frank, gay and observant "Duchesse."

A word must be said about the orchestra, because being so near them for about two hours, and having listened to their vamping, tin-canny waltzes and marches, they naturally came in for a bit of notice. They deserve credit for two reasons. One is, that they wisely kept quiet from rendering any incidental music during the play, which usually destroys the effect of a strong climax. The other reason is, at the end of the play, when the audience was held spellbound by a lusty McGill yell, the orchestra followed with "God Save the King," a thing, it was learnt, very rarely done otherwise.

The students conducted themselves creditably. They made themselves conspicuous by their two lusty yells, and refrained from making themselves obnoxious to their neighbours by causing unpleasant odours, and the like, and there is very little doubt that the management will welcome the students and show them a similar courtesy to that of yesterday.

lighter sort, such as musical selections and songs. The speeches were saved for the second part of the evening. About ten-thirty o'clock, everybody adjourned to the dining-room downstairs, where a splendid supper of salads, ices, and other dainties had been prepared by Joyce and Company, of Phillips' Square. The room was tastefully decorated with a huge banner and red and white streamers. The tables were arranged in order, the middle one being occupied by the graduating class, the society's guests, and the President. A regular toast-list had been drawn up and several prominent professors of the Arts Faculty were present, and gave appropriate addresses. The evening was closed with the usual singing and yell.

A function similar to this is to be staged this year, and should prove equally popular. At yesterday's meeting also, a message was delivered from the Medical Faculty, inviting the Arts men to be present at the King Cook celebration.

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in "Stranded in Arcady"

A thrilling and fast action photoplay of mystery and the great outdoors, from the famous novel by Francis Lynde.

Specialty Film Import Limited

IMPERIAL

"The Theatre of Quality"

TO-DAY UNTIL SATURDAY.

The most successful female impersonator,

Julian Eltinge

will be presented in his latest and cleverest photoplay

"The Widow's Might"

with excitement from start to finish.

Rosa Lind

DRAMATIC SOPRANO

From the Royal Grand Opera of Belgium.

INN FOR OFFICERS.

A new inn for the use of American officers has just been opened in Cavendish Square, in London. The inn will be run on the plan of a club, and will be under the control of the Y. M. C. A.

FRANCAIS ORPHEUM

THIS WEEK

TO-DAY.

Sylvester Family.
Mrs. Vernon Castle in "Stranded in Arcady."

"The Bull's-eye."

Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
Diaz Monkeys.
Douglas Fairbanks in "Modern Musketeer."
Alice Howell.
Other Big Acts.
Pathe's News and Other Photoplays.
PRICES: Mats., 10-15c. Nights 10-15-25c.

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at this College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$600.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in June of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

ROOM AND BOARD.

House, thoroughly renovated, furnished with all new furniture, within 3 minutes of the University. Could accommodate about 8 students. Would make special price if house was filled within a certain time. Home cooking. Phone Westmount 3625 for further information.

POPULAR PLAYS

This Week.
Special Performance on Monday — Matinee, 2.15. Evenings, 8.15. Real "Pop." Prices.

Harvey D. Orr's Big Musical Comedy Knock-Out

"THERE SHE GOES."

Harvey and Harold Orr.

The Imperial Male Quartette.

Stunning Gowns! 22 Haunting Tunes! Gay Girls Galore!

The Speediest of all Musical Comedies.

Special Matinee on Friday.

VAUDEVILLE PRINCES

2.15 TO-DAY 2.15

William T. Haines & Co.

Lucy Gillette.

Charles Irwin.

Hallen & Hunter.

Ed. Lee Wrothe & Co.

Camilla's Birds.

Orth & Cody.

Fong Gue and Harry Haw.

Bert Levy.

GAYETY

Matinee, 2.15. Evenings, 8.15.

Fred Irwin's "MAJESTICS."

Ladies 10 Cent Matinee Daily.

LOEW'S

Vaudeville Theatre

Corner St. Catherine and Montcalm Streets

GORGEOUS DANCE REVUE

Tornikoff-Rose Ballet.

From New York Winter Garden.

Five Other Acts.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG,

in "THE MARIONETTES."

and O. Henry Story.

Continuous Performance 1 to 11 p.m.

PRICES: Art., 10-15; Night, 15-25; Mats., 5c., and holidays Night prices all day.

R. J. Tooke Shirts, \$1.25
R. J. Tooke English Socks, 35c.



The Outdoor Man is Vigorous

A few hours in the open—hunting, fishing, golfing, shooting—these are pastimes that require vigorous cloth and precise tailoring.

Semi-ready Suits

are the Expert Testimony of careful Tailoring—England and Canada contribute the cloth—expert specialized tailoring the garment—and there is no greed for profit in the price in the pocket.

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